REMARKS

This Amendment is responsive to the Office Action mailed August 5, 2005 (hereinafter "the Office Action"). In the Office Action, claims 1-22 are pending. In this Amendment, claims 1, 8, 10, and 11 are amended and claims 6 and 9 are cancelled. No new matter is presented by these amendments.

The Examiner raised several objections in regard to the Specification, Claims, and Abstract. By this Amendment, the Title and the Abstract have been amended to be more descriptive. The reference to "claim no. 1" has been deleted from paragraph 4 of the Specification; and claims 8, 10, and 11 have been revised according to the Examiner's suggestion.

Claims 1-12, 15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by GB2186769. This rejection is respectfully traversed. This document fails to disclose non-parallel bus bars, as is claimed in the instant invention. Thus, GB2186769 fails to anticipate claims 1-12, 15 and 18.

Claims 13, 14, 16, 17 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB2186769 in view of WO 2000/72635. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Applicant submits that nowhere in WO 2000/72635 is the presence of bus bar pairs that would be non-parallel disclosed or even suggested. Therefore, it would not be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the teachings of GB2186769 and WO 2000/72635 in order to obtain the glazing panel according to the subject invention comprising two spaced bus bars which are substantially non-parallel and which diverge.

Assuming that one could combine the teachings of GB2186769 and WO 2000/72635, a panel would be obtained comprising substantially parallel bus bars and would fail to make

obvious or even result in the diverging bus bars of the glazing panel according to the subject invention.

Claim 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB2186769 in view of Spagnoli et al. (US 5,466,911). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Spagnoli et al. discloses a heatable movable front door window (side lite having one acute angle at its upper edge) comprising a single conductive film (114) that provides a horizontal current path between two vertical bus bars (118a and 120b). The front bus bar may be arcuately-shaped (202) in order to provide a uniform heating pattern on the window. A temperature sensor (126) cooperates with a temperature controller and a power supply in order to control the heating process. In that window, there is however no upper bus bar as in the glazing panel according to the subject invention.

In GB2186769, the current density in the conductive film is controlled according to the following method:

a) current is limited by forming non-conductive slits in particular areas of the conductive film; and

b) two different periods of selective heating of particular zones of the panel by de-energizing some bus bars or changing their polarities at the end of the first period.

Combining the teachings of GB2186769 and Spagnoli et al. would fail to make obvious (or even result in) the glazing defined in claims 19 and 20 in that it requires a temperature controller and several non-conductive zones of the coating that extend between the upper and lower bus bars.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB2186769 in view of Spagnoli et al. and further in view of McMaster (US 3,475,588) and further in view of Marriott (US 4,119,425). This rejection is also traversed.

The Examiner asserts that McMaster discloses a trapezoidal, electrically-heated glazing panel D that forms a conforming side window. Applicants do not agree with this assertion because McMaster clearly identifies D as one of a **plurality of conductive areas on a single window** (column 8, claim 1, lines 25-30 and column 3, lines 19-30). Accordingly, there is no teaching of a trapezoidal D panel in McMaster.

Similarly, Marriott does not teach a triangular side window (13) in Figures 1-3, but merely a **single window** formed of **one glass sheet** that is sharply bent along spaced lines (15) to provide side **portions** (13). The conductive paths (30) used for bending along lines (15) are **superimposed** in strip form on the glass sheet (see column 3, lines 56-62). Applicants assert that a combination of GB2186769 with McMaster and/or Marriott could not lead to a claimed glazing panel.

Applicants submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-5, 7-8, and 10-22. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if such will facilitate allowance of the claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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